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NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

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At the November meeting of the Executive Council of the American Political Science Association, it was voted to discontinue the publication of the annual volume of *Proceedings*, to enlarge each issue of this REVIEW to approximately 220 pages, and hereafter to publish in the REVIEW such of the papers read at the annual meetings of the Association as may seem desirable in the opinion of the Editorial Board of the REVIEW. In this issue appears the presidential address of Prof. J. B. Moore.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

The suspension of the publication of the annual volume of *Proceedings* seems to render desirable in this place a brief résumé of the proceedings at the recent meeting of the Association held at Chicago from December 29 to 31, 1914. The opening session on the afternoon of the 29th was held jointly with the American Philosophical Association and the Conference on Legal and Social Philosophy. The subject for discussion at this session was "Constitutional and Legal Guarantees." Papers were read by Prof. W. F. Dodd of the University of Illinois and G. H. Mead of the University of Chicago. Professor Dodd's paper, entitled "Political Safeguards and Constitutional Guarantees" dealt with the subject largely from the standpoint of the power exercised by the courts over legislation supposed to be in conflict with such guarantees; while the paper of Professor Mead presented the subject in the light of the theory of natural right and the growth of institutions. The discussion at the close of this meeting was participated in by Profs. J. P. Hall and Ernst Freund and by President Goodnow. The last named speaker pointed out that we are the most lawless people that claim to be civilized, and he urged that emphasis should be placed on social duties rather than on individual rights.

The session on Tuesday evening was devoted to the presidential address of Prof. John Bassett Moore, who took as his subject "The Law and the Organization," which is published in this number of the REVIEW. His paper, which was listened to with great interest, was followed by an informal reception at the Congress Hotel.

At the session on the general subject of State Government, which took place Wednesday morning, the principal paper was read by President E. J. James of the University of Illinois, on "The Reorganization of State Government." He maintained that no general or permanent answer can be given to the question as to what is the best form of state government, because organization depends on function, and the functions of the States are continually changing, and their forms of government must therefore be continually changed to suit new conditions. The increase of federal authority and of municipal functions, he said, are cutting into the autonomy of the States, which find themselves between the upper and nether millstones of the nation and the city. At this session short papers were read dealing with the New York constitutional convention by Mr. J. I. Wyer of the New York State Library, and with administrative reorganization in Illinois, Minnesota, and Iowa by Professors J. A. Fairlie, J. S. Young, and F. E. Horack, respectively. Prof. C. A. Dykstra of the University of Kansas spoke on the proposal for so-called government by commission in that State.

At the general session held Wednesday afternoon, papers of rather diverse kinds were presented. President Goodnow gave an address on "Reform in China," while Professor Ogg of Wisconsin spoke on "The Trend of Italian Politics." President Goodnow showed that the Chinese have developed no conception of political authority or of individual rights, and that they live by moral precepts rather than by law. His contention that the Chinese are not fitted for representative government was taken exception to by Professors Beard of Columbia and Sudhindra Bose of the University of Iowa. At this session a paper was also presented by L. D. Upson of the Dayton Bureau of Municipal Research on "The City Manager Plan in Ohio." Sentiment seemed to favor this plan of city government over the commission plan from both theoretical and practical standpoints. As was pointed out, however, by Prof. A. R. Hatton, of Western Reserve, a danger lurking in the city manager plan is that the manager is likely to become a political rather than a purely administrative officer.

A dinner conference on instruction in elementary courses in American government was held Wednesday at the City Club, at which about

seventy-five persons were present. Among those who spoke were Professors J. W. Garner, Jesse Macy, J. A. Woodburn, C. A. Beard, W. A. Schaper, K. F. Geiser, F. W. Dickey, and F. D. Bramhall.

The Wednesday evening session was devoted to the subject "The Administration of Justice: Its Machinery and Organization." Prof. A. M. Kales, of Northwestern University in his paper on "Methods of Selecting and Retiring Judges" urged the separation of the issues of the selection and the retirement of judges. He declared that the selection of judges by the electorate does not and cannot exist, because the people have no adequate knowledge of the qualifications of the candidates. He advocated the application of the short ballot idea, by allowing the people to elect the chief justice alone, and authorizing the chief justice to appoint the other judges. Prof. J. P. Hall of the University of Chicago outlined a proposed plan for a "Unified Court and its Branches." Other papers were read on "Court Organization for a Metropolitan District" by Mr. F. B. Johnstone, and "The Court of Conciliation" by Judge Manuel Levine. Following this meeting a smoker was held jointly with the Historical Association at the University Club.

The subject for the Thursday morning session was "The Independence and Equality of States," and papers were read on this topic by Prof. P. M. Brown of Princeton University and Prof. C. C. Hyde of Northwestern University. Professor Brown attacked the principle of the equality of States, but Prof. A. S. Hershey of Indiana University, who took Prof. Roland G. Usher's place, speaking on the subject "The Rights of Nationalities," maintained that the theory of equality still has validity. Professor Hershey traced the origin of the present European war to the failure of the Congress of Berlin to give adequate recognition to the rights of nationalities. Prof. A. C. Coolidge of Harvard, in his paper on "The Reconstruction of the Map of Europe," voiced the opinion that in reconstructing the map after the exhaustion of the struggling European nations, the principle of nationality would have to be considered, but that its application to specific cases bristled with difficulties. The discussion at the close of this session was participated in by Miss Jane Addams of Chicago and others. It seemed to be the opinion of all the speakers that in regard to the determination of the question of peace or war, governments should be to a greater extent under the control of the people.

At the business session Thursday afternoon, the Committee on Practical Training for Public Service submitted a report and the following officers of the Association were elected for the present year:

President, Prof. Ernst Freund, of Chicago; first vice-president, Prof. Jesse Macy, of Iowa; second vice-president, Prof. W. B. Munro, of Harvard; third vice-president, Prof. Bernard Moses, of California; and secretary-treasurer, Prof. Chester Lloyd Jones, of the University of Wisconsin.

Prof. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been absent for special studies in South America for half a year resumes his work during the second semester.

Dr. Frederic C. Howe has been appointed by President Wilson commissioner of immigration at the port of New York.

A committee of the National Municipal League on training for public service, consisting of Prof. J. A. Fairlie, Richard S. Childs and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, has been appointed to coöperate with similar committees of the American Political Science Association and the American Economic Association.

Mr. Arthur Crosby Ludington, a member of the American Political Science Association and of the executive committee of the New York Citizen's Union, and author of *American Ballot Laws, 1888-1910*, died in London last November as the result of an accident.

Rear-Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, well known for his works on international politics from the standpoint of sea power, died in Washington on December 1.

Dr. C. L. King, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor of political science. Dr. King has succeeded Dr. Emory R. Johnson as editor of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*.

Dr. Delos F. Wilcox of New York City, has been appointed deputy commissioner of that city's department of water supply, gas and electricity.

Prof. Dana C. Munro, of the University of Wisconsin, has accepted the professorship of mediaeval history in Princeton University, and will assume his new duties next fall.

Prof. W. A. Robinson, formerly of Yale and Idaho State University, has been appointed to take charge of the courses in government at Washington University, Saint Louis.

At Columbia University, Prof. H. L. McBain has been promoted to the rank of associate professor of municipal science and administration, and Dr. E. C. Stowell has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor of international law.

Mr. Theodore Marburg and Senator Elihu Root have been elected president and vice-president, respectively, of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.

Prof. Garrett Droppers of Williams College has been appointed United States minister to Greece, and Prof. W. W. McLaren, formerly of Keiogijuku University, Tokyo, is giving his courses for the present year.

Mr. Julius Klein has been appointed instructor in Latin-American history at Harvard University.

Hon. Nathan Matthews is the author of a book on *Municipal Charters*, which has been published by the Harvard University Press. Mr. Matthews was mayor of Boston from 1891 to 1895, and was also chairman of the commission which prepared the present charter of the city. For the last two or three years he has given lectures on Municipal Government at Harvard.

Dr. R. E. Curtis, who resigned last fall from the University of Georgia, has been appointed to a temporary vacancy in the Political Science Department of Oberlin College.

Dr. B. F. Moore, formerly of the University of Wisconsin, is engaged in research work this year for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations.

Mr. Dave W. Hardy of the University of Texas has been appointed assistant in political science in the University of Missouri.

Prof. Arnold Bennett Hall of the University of Wisconsin has just completed a revision and enlargement of Fishback's *Manual of Ele-*

mentary Law. Much has been rewritten and new chapters have been added. It will be published by Bobbs-Merrill in January.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has brought out a third edition of their *Comparative Summary of Laws Relating to the Regulation of Telephone and Telegraph Companies by Commission*. The work seems to be well done and will be found very convenient for those interested in the subject.

The Albert Shaw lectures in American Diplomatic History at Johns Hopkins University were given this year by Prof. C. W. Alvord, of the University of Illinois. His subject was "The Partition of the West in 1783." The James Schouler lectures at the same university will be given this year by Prof. W. A. Dunning of Columbia University. His subject will be "Early Phases of Nineteenth Century Political Theory."

The Clark Memorial lectures at Amherst College are being delivered this year by Prof. George W. Kirchwey of Columbia University Law School on the subject "The Relation of Law and Legislation to Social Control."

Prof. H. C. Adams, of the University of Michigan, who has recently been engaged in work for the Chinese government, resumes his duties at the University this winter.

The annual series of lectures on the Barbour-Page Foundation at the University of Virginia were delivered this year by former President W. H. Taft upon the subject "The Executive Power: Its Duties and Responsibilities." Professor Taft also delivered a series of lectures at the University of Chicago in November on the same subject.

The lectures on the McBride Foundation at Western Reserve University were given this year by Sir Harry Johnston on the general subject of "Problems of the British Empire."

The fourth meeting of the University Commission on Southern Race Questions was held at George Washington University in December. Prof. W. M. Hunley, of the University of Virginia, is secretary of the commission.

At a "Commonwealth Conference" held last December under the auspices of the University of Oregon for the consideration of state problems with a view to influencing the action of the present Oregon legislature, plans for the reorganization of the state administration, the amendment of the state budget law, the establishment of public employment agencies and legislation for hydro-electric municipal districts were discussed. Although the conference made no specific recommendations to the legislature, a committee was appointed to prepare a digest of the discussions for the use of that body.

At the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers held in New York City in December, one session was devoted to the subject of public service. At this session a paper on "Training for the Municipal Service in Germany" was read by Prof. C. L. King of the University of Pennsylvania, which has been published in a separate pamphlet of fourteen pages.

The annual Conference of State Governors was held at Madison and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in November. About 20 governors were in attendance. Among the subjects discussed were rural credits, state control of natural resources, and the exemption of government land from state taxation. A committee was appointed on uniform state laws on safety and sanitation in places of employment. The *Proceedings of the Conference of Western Governors* held at Denver, Colorado, last April have been published (Denver, 1914, pp. 116). It contains papers upon aid to road construction, public lands, irrigation, and regional banks.

A committee of the New York Peace Society has been appointed to outline federal legislation for the safeguarding of the rights of aliens in the United States in connection with state legislation such as the Arizona and California anti-alien laws. The Arizona anti-alien employment act has been declared unconstitutional by the federal district court at San Francisco.

The International Commission of Jurists created by the Third International American Conference of 1906 to formulate codes of international law for the American nations will hold its second meeting at Rio de Janeiro during the coming summer. A special commission representing nine American states has been instituted by the Pan-American Union

for the purpose of considering the common interests of the American neutral nations in the light of the present European war.

The third annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will be held in Washington on February 3, 4, and 5, 1915. The American merchant marine and coöperation of American business men in their export trade will probably have the greatest amount of attention at this meeting. If the results of earlier annual meetings may be taken as criteria, discussion of these subjects will result in expressions of opinion upon which business men of very diverse interests may agree. The federal reserve act, the federal trade commission act, and the Clayton act, in important provisions, accord with recommendations of the chamber which followed discussions at annual meetings and referenda.

The second annual Conference on 'Taxation in Indiana' was held in Indianapolis in December under the auspices of the Extension Division of Indiana University and Indiana State Tax Association. Papers were read by Profs. W. A. Rawles and T. F. Moran, and Mr. J. A. Lapp.

The second National Conference on Popular Government was held at Washington in January under the auspices of the National Popular Government League. The subjects considered were the direct primary, the initiative, referendum and recall, the need for an effective federal corrupt practices act and the problem of publicity. Mr. Judson King of Washington is secretary of the League.

The Conference for Better County Government which met at Schenectady, New York, in November was the first state-wide county conference ever held. Papers were read on various phases of county government. Mr. R. S. Childs contributed a paper on "The County Manager Plan."

The fifteenth annual meeting of the National Civic Federation was held in New York City, December 4 and 5. Sessions were held on "Governmental vs. Private Enterprise," "Social Insurance" "Workmen's Compensation" and "National Defense." A special committee of the executive council of the Federation, composed of Seth Low and W. R. Willcox has made a report on "A Draft Bill for the Regulation of Public Utilities, with Documents Relating Thereto" which has been published by the Federation (October 23, 1914, pp. 124).

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League was held in Chicago, December 3 and 4. Among others, papers were read on "A Constructive Programme for the National Civil Service," by William B. Hale, and on "Some Essential Features of a Model Civil Service Law" by George T. Keyes, secretary of the League. A number of the addresses are published in *Good Government* for January. The *Proceedings* of the Pueblo meeting of the National Assembly of Civil Service Commissions are in press and may be obtained for twenty-five cents from the secretary, John T. Doyle, care of the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

The Proceedings of the National Conference on Universities and Public Service held in New York City last May at the call of Mayor Jno. P. Mitchel have been published by the Committee on Practical Training for Public Service of the American Political Science Association (Madison, Wisconsin, 1914, pp. 289). This collection of papers will prove valuable in promoting the decided trend toward a greater participation by university men in public work. The Committee on Practical Training for Public Service has also published a pamphlet of fifteen pages containing a "Proposed Plan for Training Schools for Public Service."

At a meeting held in Boston on January attended by representatives of the principal universities and colleges in Massachusetts, an organization was formed to be known as the University Council of Massachusetts. The purpose of the Council is to extend the expert service of the faculties of these institutions to the State and municipalities. Pres. H. A. Garfield of Williams College and Prof. J. H. Ropes of Harvard were elected president and secretary, respectively, of the organization. An illustration of the proposed coöperation between the university and the State is the recent appointment by Governor Walsh of the members of the administrative board of the new Harvard-Technology Coöperative School for Health Officers as members of the newly created Massachusetts State Health Council.

Municipal universities are advantageously situated for public service, and, in this connection, it may be noted that the representatives of municipal universities who attended the recent meeting of the National Association of State Universities at Washington, met and formed an organization to be known as the Association of Urban Universities. The Association proposes to include in its membership all institutions coöperating with cities and training for public service.

At the annual meeting of the National Municipal League, held at Baltimore in November, Mr. Arthur W. Dunn, secretary of the committee of the League on civic education presented the report of that committee on its work during the past year. It appears from the report that the committee has effected an affiliation with the federal bureau of education, whereby a regular series of publications on the subject of civic education may be distributed.

The eighth annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation was held at Philadelphia, December 28-29, the principal topic discussed being Workmen's Insurance. At the same time and place was held the second national conference of the American Association on Unemployment.

The *New Republic*, a new weekly magazine, was started in November. It is styled "a journal of opinion which seeks to meet the challenge of a new time," and undertakes to fill in this country the place occupied in England by the leading weeklies. The editor-in-chief is Mr. Herbert Croly, author of *The Promise of American Life* and *Progressive Democracy*, assisted by a body of younger writers on public questions.

The *Green Bag* has been absorbed by the *Central Law Journal*, and its former editor Mr. Arthur W. Spencer has been added to the staff of editors of the *Journal*.

The report of the committee on international law of the American Bar Association, presented at the annual meeting of that organization in Washington last October, recommended coöperation with various associations having in view measures of international benefit. The report contains a list of the treaties negotiated and of the main international incidents affecting this country during the year.

Bulletin VI of the American Judicature Society contains reprints of papers on "Organization of Courts" by Roscoe Pound; "Methods of Selecting and Retiring Judges," by A. M. Kales; and "Local Courts of Limited Jurisdiction," by Herbert Harley. Bulletin VII is devoted to a draft of a proposed "State-wide Judicature Act." The secretary of the Society is Herbert Harley, 29 S. La Salle Street, Chicago.

The report of the tour of the group of university men through the chief capitals of South America undertaken last summer under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in the interest of closer relations between the two continents was published by that foundation in November. The report is written by Prof. H. E. Bard, of Columbia University.

The law enacted by the general assembly of Missouri in 1913 enabling absentee voters to cast their ballots at any place within the State received its first application at the general election in November. Despite the fact that many did not know of the existence of the law, a considerable number appear to have taken advantage of its provisions. A considerable proportion, however, of the ballots cast by absentee voters were rejected for various reasons.

The Missouri Code Commission, appointed by Governor Major to consider the revision and simplification of the civil and criminal procedure of the State of Missouri has submitted its report, which embodies 18 proposed bills to be submitted to the present general assembly. The commission considered that a number of changes in the constitution are necessary. As it did not believe, however, that it was practicable to secure the passage of a number of separate amendments, it recommends that provision should be made for a constitutional convention.¹

At a number of colleges and universities special courses of lectures are being delivered this winter on various phases of the European war. Among such institutions are New York, Columbia, Chicago, Princeton, Amherst, Hamilton and Rice Institute. The course at Princeton University was given under the auspices of the International Polity Club. Among the speakers were Prof. John Bassett Moore and M. I. Pupin of Columbia and Dr. Bernhard Dernburg of Germany. At Columbia University, Prof. G. de Lapradelle of the École de Droit of the University of Paris, French exchange professor for the year 1914-15, delivered a series of lectures on "La Guerre et le Droit."

The possibility of the expansion of American trade in South America as a result of the European war has stimulated interest in South Ameri-

¹ Furnished by Prof. Isidor Loeb, University of Missouri.

can government and institutions, and university courses are being organized upon this subject. Among these is the course in the government, history and economic life of South America recently inaugurated at the University of Virginia. This course is grouped with the courses in history, economics and political science, and is being conducted by Prof. W. M. Hunley and Dr. James Bardin.

The *Public Affairs Information Service*, formerly issued on mimeographed sheets, is now printed by the H. W. Wilson Company of White Plains, New York, cumulated bi-monthly and issued to member libraries. It enumerates and briefly summarizes a broad range of current items relating to public affairs of a more or less elusive and fugitive character, including public documents and reports, court decisions, and miscellaneous publications.

The village of Oberlin, Ohio, is contemplating the adoption of the manager form of government, and Prof. K. F. Geiser, of Oberlin College, is writing a series of articles for the local newspapers on this form of city government with a view to instructing the local citizens on the subject. Professor Geiser will shortly publish through Charles Scribner's Sons the Ohio edition of James and Sanford's *Government in State and Nation*.

The messages sent by state governors to the various legislatures at the beginning of the present sessions form an interesting body of communications. To mention but a single one, the Ohio legislature is addressed by the newly elected governor just inaugurated, in a tone markedly different from that used in the past two years. Evidently with vivid recollection of the campaign just past, Mr. Willis interprets its result as a declaration by the people of the State that they will not have executive domination of the legislature or centralisation of the administration. His inaugural suggestions to the general assembly are purposely vague, he will leave that body to its own guidance; but he lets it be plainly manifest, as consistency with his electoral campaign would indeed require, that he favors immediate and decisive withdrawal from the advanced position taken by the recent Cox administration in respect to state control of saloon licensing and state appointment (in place of local election) of tax assessors.²

² Contributed by Prof. H. R. Spencer, Ohio State University.

The committee appointed two years ago by the Missouri senate for the purpose of investigating labor conditions in that State has submitted a report embodying a workmen's compensation bill, and a bill for an industrial commission to take the place of the existing bureaus of labor and statistics, mines and mine inspection, factory inspection and a number of free employment bureaus.³

In his *Historisch-Politische Aufsätze und Reden* (Munich and Berlin, Oldenburg, two volumes, 1914, pp. vi, 344, ii, 382), Hermann Oncken has gathered together a number of essays upon German politics and international relations. Of special interest are those dealing with the Monroe Doctrine, American expansion and foreign policy.

A recent volume in the Home University Library is that by H. P. Gooch on *Political Thought in England: from Bacon to Locke* (Henry Holt & Co.).

A volume of *Essays, Political and Historical*, by Charlemagne Tower, formerly minister to Austria-Hungary and ambassador to Russia and to Germany, has been published by J. B. Lippincott (Philadelphia, 1914). They deal with such subjects as: "Some Developments of Modern International Law," "The Treaty Obligation of the United States Relating to the Panama Canal," and "The European Attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine."

Prof. H. G. James' *Principles of Prussian Administration* (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1913, pp. 309) has peculiar interest at the present time. For it states the reasons for the great governmental efficiency of the German people which enables them to carry on almost single handed the tremendous struggle in which they are now engaged with almost the whole of the rest of Europe. Dr. James treats his subject from several viewpoints. He prefaces his description of existing conditions with a survey of the development of the Prussian administrative system. He also gives a clear and succinct account of the system as it now exists, treating of both its organization and the functions which it discharges. His book may be recommended to all those who are interested in administrative problems.

An abridged and revised edition of President A. Lawrence Lowell's well-known *Governments and Parties of Continental Europe* has been

³ Furnished by Prof. Isidor Loeb, University of Missouri.

brought out in a single volume (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1914). It is intended especially for use as a text-book.

A new and revised edition of Prof. Dean C. Worcester's *The Philippines, Past and Present* has been issued by the publishers, The Macmillan Company. The author has added a new chapter entitled "One Year of the New Era."

A two-volume work entitled *The Spanish Dependencies in South America, an Introduction to the History of their Civilization*, by Prof. Bernard Moses has been published by Smith, Elder & Co., London.

The *Report of the Commission on National Aid to Vocational Education*, created by the Sixty-third Congress, has made its appearance in two volumes. (House document 1004, 63d Cong. 2d sess., 1914, pp. 207, 292). The first volume contains the views and recommendations of the commission and the second a record of the hearings. The commission recommends the distribution of national funds among the States for the training of teachers of vocational subjects and, for the administration of these funds, recommends the creation of a federal board on vocational education. A bill providing for carrying out the recommendations of the commission is published in the report.

Harrington and his Oceana: A Study of a Seventeenth-Century Utopia and its Influence in America, by H. F. Russell Smith of St. John's College, Cambridge (Cambridge, The University Press, 1914, pp. ix, 223) is a study of the history and influence of a certain set of political ideas, in which the author attempts to show and estimate the influence which Harrington's forward-looking ideas as to certain governmental devices had in France and in America.

An elaborate discussion of certain phases of educational administration is contained in *The Organization and Administration of a State's Institutions of Higher Education*, by Arthur Lefevre (Austin, Texas, 1914, pp. 524), published for the Organization for the Enlargement by the State of Texas of its Institutions of Higher Education. It is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the features of organization for which the legislature of the State is responsible and the second with internal organization and administration.

Diplomatic Protection of Citizens Abroad by Dr. Edwin M. Borchard, Law Librarian of Congress, and lately Assistant Solicitor of the Department of State, is the title of an extensive work announced for early publication by the Banks Law Publishing Co.

The New York Constitutional Convention Commission, created by an act of the 1914 legislature for the purpose of collecting information for the use of the delegates to the convention, which meets in April, is taking steps toward the preparation and issuance of the following publications: (1) The full text of every constitutional provision that has been in force in the State at any time; (2) the complete text of the existing constitution, with elaborate annotations; (3) a subject-index digest of all the state constitutions; and (4) statistics and descriptive statements covering the work, organization and expenses of the various state departments. The commission also proposes to secure for the use of the delegates a supply of the *Proceedings of the New York Academy of Political Science* on the "Revision of the State Constitution." The commission is working in coöperation with the State Library, which furnishes its secretary and is to perform one or two of the projected services.

Of especial timeliness is the valuable collection of papers on "The Revision of the State Constitution" contained in the *Proceedings of the New York Academy of Political Science* for October. It includes many notable papers upon various topics which will come before the Constitutional Convention by such men as Elihu Root, Frederic C. Howe, Henry L. Stimson, F. A. Cleveland, Ernst Freund, W. F. Dodd, and others. The present volume constitutes Part I, dealing with the general principles and mechanics of revision and the structure of state government. The Academy proposes to issue, in a subsequent volume of the *Proceedings*, Part II, dealing with local government and the regulation of economic and social conditions.

The question as to the advisability of holding state constitutional conventions is coming up in the legislatures now in session in the contiguous States of Missouri, Illinois and Kansas. In Illinois a Constitutional Convention League has been formed to push the project. In Missouri, the League of Missouri Municipalities at its annual meeting held last December endorsed the movement for a constitutional convention.

Volume XXV in the valuable collection *Das Öffentliche Recht der Gegenwart* is entitled *Das Staatsrecht des Vereinigten Koenigreichs Gross-Britannien-Irland*, by Julius Hatschek, of the University of Göttingen (Tübingen, J. C. B. Mohr, 1914, pp. 332).

The Report of the Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1914 has been issued (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1914, pp. 216). An appendix contains the texts of bills introduced and reports made in Congress upon the subject of a legislative reference bureau in the Library of Congress.

Compiled Statutes of the United States, Embracing the Statutes of the United States of a General and Permanent Nature, in Force December 31, 1913, compiled by John A. Mallory, with explanatory notes, has been brought out in five volumes by the West Publishing Co. of St. Paul.

In addition to the bibliography on the "European Crisis of 1914," the Library of Congress has recently published lists of references on "Federal Control of Commerce and Corporations: Special Aspects and Applications" (1914, pp. 104), and on "Water Rights and the Control of Water" (1914, pp. 104). The Library also has in press a list of references on "Convict Labor," and has in preparation new editions of the lists on "Child Labor" and "Industrial Arbitration."

Houghton, Mifflin Co. has just issued *Intervention and Colonization in Africa* by N. Dwight Harris, Professor of European Diplomatic History at Northwestern University. It is the first in a series on "World Diplomacy," the second volume of which, on *Intervention and Competition in Asia*, it is hoped will be ready for publication in two or three years.

A recent volume in the state government series being published by Scribner is that on *The Government of Kansas*, by Prof. C. A. Dykstra of the University of Kansas.

Modern Germany, by J. Ellis Barker, originally published in 1907, has been brought out in a fourth revised edition (New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1914). Considerable new matter has been introduced, bringing the work down to date.

Anything upon the subject of the tariff from the pen of Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard is of value and we therefore welcome the publication of his new volume, *Some Aspects of the Tariff Question* (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1914) constituting volume XIII of the Harvard Economic Studies. The book is characterized by the publishers as "his first comprehensive treatment of the subject in the light of modern conditions." It first takes up general principles relating to the tariff and then considers specific applications of these principles with respect to the duties on sugar, iron and steel and textiles.

The History of Third Party Movements in Iowa, by Prof. F. E. Haynes is in preparation for publication by the State Historical Society of Iowa. The second volume of the Iowa Applied History Series prepared under the auspices of the Society is now in press, the separate papers having already been issued as reprints. Prof. B. F. Shambaugh, the editor of the series, contributes the introductory paper on *Scientific Law-making*. The other titles in the series are: *Reorganization of State Government in Iowa*, by F. E. Horack; *Home Rule in Iowa*, by O. K. Patton; *Direct Legislation in Iowa*, by J. Van der Zee; *Equal Suffrage in Iowa*, by F. E. Horack; *Selection of Public Officials in Iowa*, by H. J. Peterson; *Removal of Public Officials in Iowa*, by O. K. Patton; *The Merit System in Iowa*, by J. Van der Zee; *Social Legislation in Iowa*, by J. E. Briggs; *Child Labor Legislation in Iowa*, by F. E. Haynes; and *Poor Relief Legislation in Iowa*, by J. L. Gillin. The paper on *Home Rule in Iowa* is noticed elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW

An Economic Analysis of the Constitutional Restrictions upon Public Indebtedness in the United States, by Horace Secrist of the Department of Economics, Northwestern University (University of Wisconsin Bulletin No. 637, April, 1914, pp. 131) combines in unusual degree historical, economic, political and legal phases. It is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with constitutional restrictions upon state indebtedness and the second, with constitutional restrictions upon municipal indebtedness. The author criticises constitutional provisions applying uniformly to all municipalities, and urges that the borrowing powers of municipalities should be allowed to vary according to their character and function.

Studies in Ancient Hindoo Polity, by Narendra Nath Law, with an introductory essay by Prof. Radhakumud Mookerji (New York and

London, Longmans, Green, 1914, vol. I, pp. xlv, 203) is based upon new source material found in the text of the famous Arthasastra of Kantilya, which was recently discovered, but the age of which is not definitely known. It sheds much new light upon matters connected with ancient Hindoo government, such as law, legal procedure and courts of justice, as well as upon general conditions of life at that time. The second volume of the *Studies*, it is expected will be devoted to the machinery of administration.

In a volume entitled *The Doctrine of Judicial Review: Its Legal and Historical Basis and Other Essays* (Princeton University Press, 1914, pp. vii, 177), Prof. Edward S. Corwin has brought together five essays, the titles of which are as follows: "Marbury v. Madison and the Doctrine of Judicial Review;" "We, The People;" "The Pelatiah Webster Myth;" "The Dred Scott Decision;" and "Some Possibilities in the Way of Treaty-Making." Most important are the papers on the "Dred Scott Decision," which appeared in substance in the *American Historical Review* for October, 1911; and the essay on "Marbury v. Madison," part of which appeared in the *Michigan Law Review* for May, 1914. The essay on "Marbury v. Madison" discusses in an interesting manner the arguments urged to support the judicial power, and concludes that "the power rests upon certain general principles thought by its framers to have been embodied in the constitution."⁴

Studies in Southern History and Politics (New York, Columbia University Press, 1914, pp. viii, 394) is the title of a collection of papers inscribed to Prof. William A. Dunning of Columbia University, and written by his former students as a tribute to him upon the occasion of his election to the presidency of the American Historical Association. The work is edited by Prof. James W. Garner of the University of Illinois, who contributes the preface and one of the papers. The various contributions cover a very wide range of interest and deal with many phases of Southern history and politics, both before and after the Civil War. Among the papers which may be specially mentioned as being of particular interest to political scientists are: "The Judicial Interpretation of the Confederate Constitution," by S. D. Brummer; "The Federal Enforcement Acts," by W. W. Davis, "Negro Suffrage in the South," by W. Roy Smith; "The Political Philosophy of John C. Calhoun," by Charles E. Merriam; "Southern Political Theories," by D. Y.

⁴ Prepared by W. F. Dodd.

Thomas; and "Southern Politics since the Civil War," by James W. Garner. The theme of the last named paper is that "the time has come when the South ought to free itself from the thralldom of a single issue [the negro question] and think more of questions that more vitally affect its economic welfare." An adequate index is provided.

The recent passage by Congress of important trust legislation renders especially timely *The Trust Problem*, by Prof. E. Dana Durand (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1914) containing an amplification of lectures delivered by the author at Harvard on such subjects as "The Necessity of Prohibition or Regulation," "The Possibility of Preventing Combination," and "The Alleged Economies and Advantages of Combination." In the light of recent developments, President Van Hise has revised his book, originally issued in 1912, *Concentration and Control: A Solution of the Trust Problem in the United States* (New York, Macmillan, new edition, 1914). The hearings before the House Committee on the Judiciary on *Trust Legislation* have been issued in two volumes (Washington, 1914, pp. 2055). *Trusts and Competition*, by John F. Crowell, is the title of a new volume in the National Social Science Series, published by A. C. McClurg & Co. and edited by President McVey of the University of North Dakota.

The Law Division of the Library of Congress is about to publish the third volume in the series of guides to foreign law, the enterprise begun some two years ago to make more readily available to the investigator of comparative law the material in the collections on foreign law which the Library of Congress has systematically brought together. The volume about to be published is the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Spain*, prepared under the direction of Dr. Edwin M. Borchard, Law Librarian, by Thomas W. Palmer, Jr., Sheldon fellow from Harvard. The earlier volumes in the series are the *Bibliography of International Law and Continental Law* and the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Germany*. The volume on Spain is intended to lay the foundation for a *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Latin America* which is now in course of preparation.

Reports have recently been issued by State Efficiency and Economy Commissions in Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Illinois. That of the Massachusetts Commission is upon *Functions, Organization and Administration of the Departments in the Executive Branch of the*

State Government (Boston, 1914, pp. 513). This report contains a mass of information not found in any other one place regarding each state department, board, commission and institution. A description also is given of types of departmental organization and methods of administration, together with some account of central control and supervision of state departments. The report is entirely expository and descriptive in character. Upon the basis of the information contained in the present report, the commission proposes later to issue further reports containing criticisms of existing conditions and constructive proposals for changes. The report of the Minnesota Efficiency and Economy Commission is the second and final report of that commission (St. Paul, 1914, pp. vii, 89). The recommendations of the commission embrace proposals for changes with regard to the organization of the civil administration, the merit system in the civil service, and the budget system in appropriations. All of these changes the commission proposes to bring about through the enactment of a "Civil Administration Code." The final report contains the text of this proposed code, with annotations and explanatory notes.

Recent publications dealing with taxation may be noted as follows: The Bureau of Corporations has published *Taxation of Corporations, pt. V, Mountain and Pacific States* (Washington, 1914, pp. 236). The portion dealing with California is especially interesting as that is the only State in the group which separates the sources of state and local revenue. This report completes the Bureau's survey of all except the Southern States. Two special tax commissions in the States have recently made reports, as follows: In Nebraska, *Report of the Special Commission on Revenue and Taxation*, appointed by Governor Morehead, pursuant to an act of 1913 (1914, pp. 243), and in Virginia, *Report of the Special Joint Committee on Tax Revision* to Governor Stuart in accordance with an act of March, 1914 (1914, pp. 298). Prof. G. O. Virtue of the University of Nebraska was a member of the Nebraska commission, and Prof. T. W. Page of the University of Virginia a member of the Virginia commission. Both reports consider the topic of separation of the sources of state and local revenue, and the Virginia commission recommends the creation of a state tax commission. Volume VIII of the *Proceedings of the National Tax Association*, containing the addresses delivered at the annual conference in Denver last September, was published in January. This volume contains the usual valuable features regarding state and local taxes and expenditures, and, in ad-

dition, for the first time deals with federal taxation, several papers being devoted to the federal income tax. This new departure is a virtual recognition of the fact that the problem of state and local taxation cannot be adequately considered entirely apart from those of the nation. Various legal points involved in the administration of the federal income tax are reviewed in the report of the Committee on Taxation of the American Bar Association, presented at the meeting of that Association at its meeting last October in Washington, and which has been published in a pamphlet of twenty-five pages. Prof. Ernst Freund, of the University of Chicago, is chairman of the committee. *The Taxation of Land Values in Western Canada*, by Archibald Stalker (Montreal, 1914, pp. 56) is the title of a recent thesis for the master's degree in McGill University. Two bulletins recently issued by the Tax Reform Association (29 Broadway, New York City) contain respectively a review of state tax legislation during 1914 and a summary of proposed tax amendments to state constitutions. Information regarding further material recently issued on the subject of taxation may be obtained from a pamphlet bibliography on the subject issued by the National Tax Association (Headquarters, 15 Dey Street, New York City).

Houghton, Mifflin and Company are soon to publish *The Law and Usage of War*, by Sir Thomas Barclay. This is a practical handbook of the law and practice of war and prizes for the use of both students and laymen. Sir Thomas Barclay is one of the best-known British authorities on international law in its relation to war. His book is arranged in the form of a handbook dealing in alphabetical order with all the important topics which the present war suggests. The book thus begins with Admiralty Procedure and Air Craft, and ends with Waters Territorial and Wireless Telegraphy.

The paragraphs on neutrality which constitute a considerable portion of the book will be specially useful to Americans, both lawyers and laymen. In an Appendix are printed the Declaration of Paris and the full text of all important Hague conventions dealing with such subjects as the commencement of hostilities, the rights and duties of neutral powers, the treatment of merchant ships, the conversion of merchant ships to war ships, the amelioration of the condition of wounded and sick in armies in the field, expanding bullets, etc.

Home Rule in Iowa, by O. K. Patton. Published as number 3 of volume II of the Iowa Applied History Series, edited by Benjamin F.

Shambaugh. This volume represents the most serious study of the home rule movement that has been attempted since F. J. Goodnow's book on municipal home rule. It has been called forth by reason of the fact that Dr. Goodnow's work was issued nearly twenty years ago and also because the home rule movement has become increasingly prominent in the twentieth century renaissance of municipal government. The author undertakes to state the problem of home rule, to review the history of the movement and the extent of the present application of the principle, to survey the situation in Iowa with a view to ascertaining home rule possibilities there and finally to offer suggestions which he deems advisable in connection with the reorganization of local government in that State.

Mr. Patton states his problem clearly, "What is the sphere in which local political corporations in Iowa should be allowed to move largely uncontrolled by the state government, and what is the sphere in which the activities of these local areas should be completely under the control of the State?" His examination of the history and development of home rule and his analysis of the home rule charter systems is admirable and timely. In his attempt to answer the problem, however, Mr. Patton offers no clear cut line of demarcation, except along lines already well worked out in experience. His attitude is revealed in the statement that "in time definite and more or less well-marked fields will be established for the activities of the State and local political corporations." This confidence in the ability of time to delimit the respective spheres of action is based on the adjustment of functions which has been gradually achieved in the relations between the States and the federal government. In his enumeration of functions that are distinctly of state-wide concern and those which properly fall within the sphere of local determination the author is generous to the municipalities, but makes evident his belief that in the debatable borderland no boundary can be fixed, inasmuch as it must always be fluctuating. In conclusion ten suggestions are offered for the application of the home rule principle in Iowa. Conspicuous among these is one that extends this power of self-government to counties as well as cities, a step which, as the author points out in an earlier chapter, might well involve the doing away with township government.

The monograph is one that will prove of service to students of municipal progress. Its conclusions give evidence of intelligent discrimination and a keen appreciation of the practical features of home rule as demonstrated in actual tests. Moreover, there has been a most

commendable amount of effort expended to ascertain what are the facts regarding the operation of home rule in States where it now obtains.⁵

The Judicial Veto, by Horace A. Davis (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin, 1914, pp. vi, 148) adds another to the now numerous books dealing with the subject of judicial control over legislation. The larger part of the volume is devoted to a reprint, with some revision, of Mr. Davis's article in this REVIEW (vol. VII, p. 541) on "Annulment of Legislation by the Supreme Court." Mr. Davis here seeks to prove that those who framed and adopted the Constitution of the United States did not intend to give to the Supreme Court power to determine the constitutionality of acts of Congress. Mr. Davis is not familiar with the excellent article of Mr. Frank E. Melvin on "The Judicial Bulwark of the Constitution" (this REVIEW, vol. VIII, p. 167). The important point in Mr. Davis's argument is the claim that the judiciary act of 1789 denied the power of the Supreme Court to annul congressional legislation; on the basis of this claim the author classes the supporters of the judiciary act as opposed to judicial review. This assumption ignores the fact that jurisdiction may be something different from the law to be applied in the exercise of jurisdiction; the first may require an express grant of power by the legislature, but the latter need not. In addition, those seeking to class individuals as favoring or opposed to judicial review because of support or opposition of the judiciary act, fail to remember that this act covered many matters and may have been supported or opposed for many reasons. Because of the present importance of the subject of judicial review, we have been apt to regard this subject as of equal importance to the framers of the national Constitution.

The volume here under review is of most value for its first two chapters. In these chapters the author points out clearly and effectively the consequences of judicial review as now exercised and urges that a procedure be devised which will expressly recognize the State as a responsible party to every case in which the constitutionality of a statute is tested. The proposed plan for accomplishing this purpose is worthy of careful consideration.

Arms and Industry. A Study of the Foundations of International Polity. By Norman Angell. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons,

⁵ Contributed by Russell M. Story, University of Illinois.

1914, pp. xlv, 248.) When Mr. Angell's well known book *The Great Illusion* appeared a few years ago it was popularly understood in many quarters that the author laid the whole basis of international rivalry upon the mistaken idea that the prosperity of nations depended upon their political power, and that he held that once this erroneous conception (as he proceeded to prove to it be) was removed, international peace would be the automatic result. To these persons the present war in Europe seems, in consequence, to be a complete refutation of Mr. Angell's views, in that the international solidarity born of the modern commercial and financial system has been proved to have no internal cohesion. But no one was more ready than Mr. Angell to admit the presence of other motives than material ones in promoting the situation of mutual rivalry and distrust in Europe; indeed, the "psychological case for war" is treated of at greater length than the "economic case for war." Hence it is wide of the mark to say that the present war is a sufficient answer to Mr. Angell's arguments;—it is rather proof, if anything, that *The Great Illusion* was a very real illusion after all.

In the present volume the author returns to the ideas which formed the subject of *The Great Illusion*. The chapters of the book are lectures delivered on separate occasions before widely differing audiences, but the author has bound them together so as to illustrate the development of general principles and to form a connected whole. The scheme of the argument is as follows: the principle of the division of labor, which lies at the basis of economic production, creates an interdependence between nations which makes the effectiveness of physical coercion a steadily decreasing factor. This interdependence is particularly manifested in the system of international credit which is a sort of nervous organism by which an injury to one part of the social body is immediately communicated to the other parts. Passing from the economic to the moral issues, the author shows that the basis of civilization is a convention not to use force to obtain our rights but to rely upon moral influences. This does not imply, however, a renunciation of the right of self-defense, which may be looked upon as a neutralization, rather than a use, of force. But self-defense must properly be treated as a problem of two parties, not of one, else it will end in a competition which is both futile and provocative of tension in international relations.

The author belongs to the newer generation of pacifists in contrast with the older school whose chief appeal was to the moral case against war. In taking his stand upon the ground of the material futility of

war he does not, however, minimize the value of the moral arguments which are brought against the non-material factors which make for war.⁶

France Herself Again, by Ernest Dimnet (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914, pp. xii, 399) is an attempt to trace "the transformation of the public spirit which has been visible in France since the beginning of the twentieth century." But in order to do this, the author goes back and shows the deterioration of France under the Second Empire due to false ideals and low morals. The Tangier incident in 1905, however, was a "flash of lightning," and marks the awakening of the new France. While one may not agree with all the arguments and conclusions of the author, the value of the book as a whole is undoubted. The preface and conclusion were written since the outbreak of the European war. The book was written by the author himself in English.

In a small volume entitled *The Anti-Trust Act and the Supreme Court* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1914. Pp. 132) ex-President Taft presents a brief but luminous account of the manner in which the act of 1890 has been judicially interpreted. The first two chapters state the limitations at common law upon rights of contract as to property, business and labor, and the general functions of the constitution and the courts in defining and protecting private rights. The manner in which the sugar trust case was prepared for trial by the government is severely criticized in the third chapter. Later decisions are then discussed in which it is shown how the doctrine of the Knight case has been gradually whittled away until there is practically none of it left. It is also argued that the doctrine as to "the rule of reason" declared in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases was not in essential conflict with the earlier cases. In his last chapter ex-President Taft expresses concern regarding various proposals pending in Congress for the amendment of the act, the tendency of which is, in his opinion, to leave first to an executive board and then to the court to decide and forbid what, in their judgment, is unfair competition. "If," he says, "this means more than what is included in unreasonable restraints of trade at common law now denounced by the anti-trust law, it would seem to be conferring legislative power." Mr. Taft believes that the doctrines in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases have been effective in securing the results at which they aimed.

* Contributed by Prof. C. G. Fenwick, Bryn Mawr College.

The Balkan Wars, 1912-1913 (Princeton University Press, 1914, pp. 140) is the title of the publication in book form of the Stafford Little lectures delivered at Princeton in 1914 by Jacob Gould Schurman. Apart from the usefulness of the book as presenting in brief yet clear form the history of the fortunes of the Balkan States, it is of value as throwing light upon two important factors in the complicated relations of Slav to Greek and Turk. The first of these is the fact that in spite of the political overlordship of Turkey over the Balkans from the fourteenth to the nineteenth century, rigorous as it was, the influence of the Greek Church continued to survive in religious, intellectual and commercial affairs. In consequence the Greek patriarch was enabled to carry on a propaganda of Hellenism and to exercise a domination which explains the deep and abiding hostility of the Bulgarian to the Greek. The second factor was the complex population of Macedonia. Being an extension of the Servian, Bulgarian and Greek races, it became first the victim of Turkish revenge for the acts of the various insurgent bands sent to assert the claims of their respective nationalities, and subsequently the victim of the internecine war waged by Servia and Greece against Bulgaria. Mr. Schurman was in Athens during the course of both wars and his statement of the responsibility for the second war is an exceedingly fair one. Bulgaria, in opposing a conference of the four allies left no alternative but war, which, indeed, she herself was the first to begin. The author does not, however, attempt to place the responsibility for the lack of harmony between the civil government of Bulgaria and the military authorities.⁷

In view of the present status of international politics, the following recent foreign publications are of interest: *Die Grossmächte der Gegenwart*, by J. R. Kjellen (Leipzig, Teubner, 1914, pp. 208); *Des Cessions de Territoires envisagées dans leur Principe et dans leurs Effects relatifs au Changement de Souveraineté et de Nationalité*, by M. Costes (Paris, Rivière, 1914, pp. 236); and *Die Neutralisation von Staaten insbesondere die der Schweiz, Belgiens, Luxemburgs, und des früheren Kongostaates*, by S. Richter (Berlin, Rothschild, 1913, pp. 252).

The flood of publications dealing with various phases of the European war, for the most part ephemeral in character, continues unabated. A few of these may be mentioned as follows: *The War in Europe*, Prof. A. B. Hart (New York, Appleton, 1914, pp. 254); *Why We are at War* (Clarendon

⁷ Contributed by C. G. Fenwick.

Press, 1914, pp. 251), by six members of Oxford University faculty; *The Origins of the War*, by J. Holland Rose (Cambridge University Press, 1914); *The War and America*, by Hugo Münsterberg (Appleton, 1914); *Great Britain and the Next War*, by A. Conan Doyle (Boston, Small, Maynard, 1914), a reply to Bernhardt's *Germany and the Next War*; *Britain's Case Against Germany*, by Ramsey Muir, of the University of Manchester (Longmans, Green & Co., 1914); *What Germany Wants*, by Edmund von Mach (Little, Brown & Co., 1914); *The Great War*, by F. H. Simonds (New York, Kennerley, 1914); *The Real "Truth About Germany,"* by Douglas Sladen, with an appendix on "*Great Britain and the War*," by A. Maurice Low (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914); *Who is Responsible? Armageddon and After*, by Cloudeley Brereton (Putnam, 1914); *The Clash of Nations, its Causes and its Consequences*, edited by Rossiter Johnson (New York, Nelson, 1914); *The Diplomatic History of the War*, edited by M. P. Price (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914); *The World War*, by Elbert Francis Baldwin (The Macmillan Co., 1914); *The Evidence in the Case*, by James M. Beck (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914); *The Nations of Europe*, by Charles Morris (Philadelphia, John C. Winston Co., 1914); *Deutschland Über Alles, or Germany Speaks*, by J. J. Chapman (Putnam, 1914); *Handbook of the European War*, by S. S. Sheip (White Plains, H. W. Wilson Co., 1914); *Treitschke and the Great War*, by Joseph McCabe (New York, F. A. Stokes Co., 1914); *Treitschke's Lectures on Politics*, translated by A. L. Gowmans (New York, F. A. Stokes Co., 1914); *Germany's Madness* by Dr. Emil Reich, late of the University of Vienna (Dodd, Mead); *The Political Thought of Treitschke*, by H. W. C. Davis (Scribner's); and *Treitschke*, by Adolph Hausrath (Putnams).

Further material regarding the war may be found in a bibliography by Prof. Clarence Perkins in the November *History Teachers Magazine*, and in one on the *European Crisis of 1914*, a list of references on Europe and international politics in relation to present issues, compiled by H. H. B. Meyer (Washington, Library of Congress, 1914, pp. 144).

Official documents relating to the war may be found in a number of the above volumes; and they have also been issued separately by the various governments, the more important being the "White Papers" of England and Germany, the Russian "Orange Paper," the French "Yellow Book," and the Belgian "Gray Paper." The issues of *International Conciliation* for October, November and December (nos. 83, 84, and 85) contain official documents regarding the war. A collection of documents relating to France in preparation for war may be found in

Guerre de 1914; Documents officiels, Textes, Législatifs et Réglementaires (Paris, Dalloz, 1914).

New editions of recent books revised in the light of the European situation include *Problems of Power*, by W. M. Fullerton (Scribner), first published in 1913, in which the author brings his survey of international politics up to the outbreak of the war; and *The Balkan Wars, 1912-1913*, by Jacob G. Schurman (Princeton University Press), in which President Schurman in a new preface outlines the intimate relations of the Balkan situation to the present war.

A number of the foregoing books on the war are more particularly described in the note by Professor Turner which follows. Attention is also called to the contribution by Professor Spencer in which some of the German ante-bellum literature is considered.

WAR LITERATURE

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As was to be expected, the war of the nations has already produced an extensive literature, which is increasing rapidly, and bids fair in a little while to become enormous. Much of it is controversial and ephemeral, and some of it is of little merit even for the moment, but there has already been published a number of books which are interesting, informing, and well-written. In such a notice it is not necessary to do more than allude to the various "Papers" which the European governments have issued, which are as yet the principal sources for diplomatic information, or the works of Bernhardi, published some years ago and frequently reviewed, but which opponents of Germany cite to explain a great deal of what has arisen in the present crisis.

A book regarded in England as an answer to Bernhardi is *Germany and England*. By J. A. Cramb, M.A., Late Professor of Modern History, Queen's College, London. Introduction by the Hon. Joseph H. Choate. Dutton, New York, 1914. Pp. xiv, 152. This little book contains the ablest explanation of the rivalry between Germany and England, which is the mighty growth of a modern Germany, righteous and justified from her own point of view, but essentially antagonistic to England who lies across her path. Face to face with Germany's virile militancy, there must be no pacificism or yielding policy, and the author calls upon his countrymen to arm and prepare for inevitable conflict. Notwithstanding that the volume appears to have been put